

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

Opportunities for the Charitable.
The duty of Christianity towards the poor is becoming more and more recognized in this City. There is reason to think also that Protestantism—without bigotry or the spirit of proselytizing—is gaining gradually and undoubtedly some such influence over the lowest classes in America as Judaism did in Europe in its earlier and nobler days. The means here (as there) have been education, charity, and the religious devotion of persons of the most refined and educated classes to the interests of the most downtrodden. The fruits are already apparent to many eyes. They are seen in the diminution of juvenile delinquency, our police records in the lessening of youthful prostitution; in the better observance of morality and law among the boys of the City; in the new and orderly lives of thousands of children transplanted to new homes, and in the deeper influence of religion upon our lowest classes, producing such instances of change as Grammer and others less known—reforms which are invaluable to the public interests of the City as any that could take place on the political ball.

For, if we may judge again to the latter instance, as showing what may now be expected in our City, this single man GARNER—working among his old companions with the earnestness of a man reduced from the jaws of destruction, and using only the simple machinery of the "Boarding and Coffee Room," has been able, within two months, to earn one hundred and seven young "endeavours" in a sober life—feeding them, clothing them, finding their occupations and inducing them to the right pledge. Fancy what comes to the City those one hundred and seven young "endeavours" now scattering, but for this! Then take the moral influence—not to be reckoned or counted—which one such man of worth had, saved from the dens of vice, can be constantly exerting.

Still, with all this practical good from such efforts, every one occupied among the poor, must feel that it is an uphill work to best interest a large class of our citizens in the matter. People do not seem able to remember long that there are any poor; or if, occasionally in church, and in very cold weather, they call to mind the homeless and the abounding, they entitle their conscience with the thought of the unmitigated sorrows and alableness for these creatures, and then drop the subject. Or they give money sparingly at one time, and forget to repeat the gift—and what is worse, give no time or labor to the duty.

The great difficulty is to make men with incomes from \$5,000 to \$10,000, realize that there are people absolutely cold, hungry, forsaken, and unsheltered. It seems to them incredible that so many of the dwellers in any one fashionable street—and then imagines how many more prisoners could be reformed, how many poor girls taught, how many boys placed at work, how many hungry little ones fed, or shivering ones clothed, with the mere extra unvalued spending-money of these people—he might easily be something disengaged at the little now given and accomplished.

Those who read this, really know what is the suffering of the City—especially of the children—and what is being done for its relief. Let any one who wishes to prove for himself what poor children go through in New-York, call down any evening at our News Boys' Lodging House (see Buildings), and talk with any one of the boys. If he listens close enough, and the boy is not inclined to "sell" him, he will hear from some little fellow, perhaps not twelve, that he "don't live nowhere"; that he used to sleep in the Park, or under the news-office stairways; that he "haint nobody to care for him"; that "haint no father, nor mother"; or (if he has) that "he drink, and lick him, and turn him out o' doors." You need not ask him if he has ever been hungry or cold—he sharp, pale face, is the answer to that. You feel it is hardly worth while to ask him any question of religion. He is plainly enough our domestic heretic. You would hardly venture to ask if he were sober or cheated—for what else could you expect, some time, in his hunger and his ignorance? And yet he is only a part of a multitude—easily reduced, thank God! under good influences, but easily ruined.

Or enter our "Italian School" of an evening, in the House of Industry (Five Points), and talk with any one of the bright-eyed, ragged little girls and boys, straying away so hard—"What business?" "Selling matches" they will say, or "blackening boots," or "going with the organ" the same story with all of poverty, friendlessness and ignorance. None with clothing enough to keep out even the autumn cold, but yet industrious, eager to learn, and cheery. What volumes of pain and suffering might be gathered from their little histories!

Or come with us to the home of an honest Protestant scamp in East Thirty-third-street—a widow, with five or six children. Her room always neat, the children clean, each one working—even the girls of eleven, and twelve—to get the family bread, and yet so poor that sometimes no food crosses their lips till the piece of bread they receive at noon, is the Industrial School. Or to this poor Methodist widow in East Twenty-eighth-street, abandoned by her husband, and struggling almost in vain to save her little ones from hunger and cold. Or grope down in the basements in Bowery-street, where several families are crowded in one dark room, and the children are ragged and dirty and half-starved.

Whoever desires to "realize Poverty" need only accompany our visitor in the Fourth Ward, in his daily rounds, and he will see what human wrenches can be; and if he enters the school for those children (in No. 181 Cherry-street) he will also see what infinite patience can accomplish for its relief. We believe if we could only introduce out of our millions to this single company of children and those engaged in this school, we should never have any more trouble about funds for Fourth Ward operations. Why will not some one of the thousands whom Providence has blessed with means for aiding just such enterprises look in for themselves into these things, and in this work. Knowledge is all we want.

C. E. C.

Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Rescuing in Cleveland.

TWO COLORED CHILDREN CARRIED INTO SLAVERY.
The Cleveland Leader says that on Monday, Oct. 21, a man called at the City Infirmary for the second time to carry two children to safety in his family. He was a colored man, and was born in Franklin County, Ohio. He gave himself as a son of Mr. H. M. Moore, who had a large farm, and who could work on the same, and two sons to support, who could work on the farm, and whose services were allowed to take care of him, and on his representations he was supposed they would have a good home.

Two colored boys were sent from Missouri, and were captured by the authorities of that State. It was found that he had sold his farm some days ago, and that his reputation was that of a worthless character. The colored man was then instituted for trial, and he had a large farm, and who could work on the same, and two sons to support, who could work on the farm, and whose services were allowed to take care of him, and on his representations he was supposed they would have a good home.

A public meeting was held at Minneapolis, Minn., on Saturday evening to consider the removal of Auditor Dickey for refusing the removal of \$15,000 in Ohio State six per cent bonds, pledged for the security of the issued of the Bank of St. Paul, and the subsequent withdrawal of \$10,000 Minnesota Railroad bonds, which provided that the offices of the Auditor was a gross outrage upon the public faith.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Failure of the Administration—Public Discontent.
We have more than two hundred thousand office-holders in the United States, and no less than double that number of persons who are seeking to remove them and occupy their places. Let us for a moment contemplate the descent of this vast "host of Apennine-wolves" upon the plains and valleys of our industry, and measure their influence; if we can, upon the character of our institutions. They come down at each recurring election, armed with the weapons of management, intrigue and fraud. Their powers are vast, and they are exercised by hands skilled in the arts of deception. With appetites sharpened by hunger and waste they harry every avenue to the public welfare, and invert every effort at an honest expression of the public will.

A DEMOCRAT.
Reply of Senator Gwin to the California Letter of Senator Douglass.
To the Editor of the Constitution:

On the 10th of September last, the *National* newspaper, at San Francisco, published an elaborate address of Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, reviewing a speech delivered by me to a portion of my constituents at Grass Valley during the late canvass in California, which was published in the same paper on the 10th of July last. The address of Mr. Douglass was published during my absence on a visit to the State Fair at Sacramento, and the brief period that intervened between my return home and the time fixed for my departure on the 20th of September, placed it out of my power to reply to it at that time.

A very large portion of the address is devoted to the exposition of the alleged insincerity on the subject of territorial government on the part of a number of the distinguished members of the Democratic Party. As no such charge of insincerity is alleged by Mr. Douglass against myself, having always avowed the same views upon this subject as I expressed them in my Grass Valley speech, I do not deem it necessary to review this portion of his address. It is, however, the power of the Government to degrade one portion of the community and elevate another that is continually subtilized policy for law, and thus reduces the Administration to the character of a pot-house cabal. What wonder is it since the word of promise to the one is always broken to the hope, that each recurring Administration quickly sinks under the weight of popular condemnation, and depends for its support alone upon the patriotic respect of the country for its public institutions? Let the bad tenant live out the conditions of his lease; let the unworthy representative live out the terms of his election, though he betrays his trust and forfeit the confidence of the people. It is the misfortune of free Governments, as well as all others, that bad men in office cannot be dispensed, except under constitutional and legal forms, and these are mainly controlled by themselves.

What better evidence have we of the utter heartlessness, for instance, of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, than is afforded by a simple recurrence to the proceedings of his Nominating Convention, his own letter of acceptance, and his subsequent conduct touching the question of Slavery in the Territories?

The resolutions of that Convention embodied the true policy and principles of the Government of the Union, so far as they related to that subject. The thirty years' agitation of the question, previous to the canvass of 1856, was quite sufficient to exhibit its real character. It had been proved to be a controversy between the Free and the Slave States concerning a matter which neither party could control. It was commenced in the North by declaring that Congress had complete jurisdiction of the subject, and that it was the duty of that body to interdict the further extension of Slavery. This pretension throughout a hostile Southern interest, who denied the power of Congress in the premises, and maintained the coequal right of their section in all the common Territories. The enactment of the Missouri restriction operated for a time as a truce upon the contending parties. It proposed to settle the matter by dividing the country into two parts, on the basis of free and slave labor. An adjustment so utterly repugnant to every sense of sound policy and constitutional law was not likely to satisfy the demands of the agitators who forced it through Congress. The acquisition of additional territories, to say nothing of the myriad of candidates for local and Federal offices, whose fortunes might be benefited by forming into a blaze the fagots of sectional strife, was more than enough to invalidate and annul any other arrangement made in the original bill, and to exclude it from the Territories.

The section as thus proposed to be amended by Mr. Chase would have read as follows:

"That the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally applicable, have the force of law in all the said Territories, and that Territories shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and that Congress may exercise all the powers of the Union, which are not inconsistent with the Constitution, and which are not prohibited by the Constitution."

It is, therefore, too clear for controversy that it is expressly decided by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature can prohibit Slavery in any Territory.

The difference between Mr. Douglass and the Democratic members of the United States Senate, is that he does not grant to Congress the power to interfere with the Territories.

The resolution of the Senate, Mr. Chase's amendment to the bill, under which the people of the Territories through their representative representatives may be admitted into the Union, was adopted.

The section as thus proposed to be amended by Mr. Chase would have read as follows:

"That the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally applicable, have the force of law in all the said Territories, and that Territories shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and that Congress may exercise all the powers of the Union, which are not inconsistent with the Constitution, and which are not prohibited by the Constitution."

On the 24th of March, 1854, the Senate voted on this amendment of Mr. Chase, and it was rejected—10, Nov. 3d. Mr. Douglass voting against it, with the exception of the three members of the Democratic Party, who declined to vote. The bill, as introduced by Mr. Douglass, was passed by the Senate on the 2d of April, 1854.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the Standard of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrapper, 5 cents each copy.

Times—Daily, bi-weekly, &c.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and the Sandwich Islands, comprising a complete digest of Events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued Tues (Saturday) Mornin, at ample time for the steamship *Western Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders ready as possible.

This issue of The Times for California contains the complete history of the Virginia Rebellion, with the speeches of John Brown in full, the evidence given at the Trial, and the Forbes Correspondence, the whole forming a connected narrative of the events incident to the recent outbreak.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MURRAY.

LAURA KELLY'S THEATRE—MURRAY HALL.

WINTER GARDEN—SHAW.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—JAN MEE OF THE OLDIES—TOM COOPER.

VERA FRANCIS—IN DEER-HOLLOW.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S COTTAGE—OLD AND YOUNG—BOB BOY.

MAGNUS' MUSEUM—ABERSON: PAUL PAY. EVENING—WANCE ASHER.

NIBLO'S SALOON—CHERRY'S MINSTRELS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—WE THE REVOLVERS—KIRKMAN'S MINSTRELS.

GOLDBRICK'S MUSIC HALL—DISOLVING VIRTUE—THOMAS GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOPE CHAPTER—WAGNER'S DRAMA.

DURSLEY'S GALLERIES—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—SCULPTURE AND FINE ARTS.

COUPIL'S NEW GALLERIES—Corner of Broadway and West 23d Street.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitney, No. 235 Canal-street.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Amadeo, at Halifax, not only brings a verification of the statement that a Franco-Austrian treaty of peace had been signed at Zurich, but supplies us with the stipulations embodied in the instrument. They respond so entirely to the Villafranca formula as to require no repetition. The general Committee to advise details will probably assemble at Brussels, and it is stated semi-officially that while the alliance will be a principle, be exclusive, Picardy will be conceded a seat, and the general contingencies, the Holy See and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, England, if we are to judge by the movements of the juntas, will not participate in the deliberations. The arrangements at Zurich are received with undivided aversion in Italy. In answer to the universal protest, the King of Sardinia has reiterated his phrase that he will not consent to see the independence of Italy sacrificed. In the meantime, Naples strengthening its forces on the Roman frontier, and is reported to have dispatched a fleet to Sicily. A rumour prevalent at Turin that England was about to meet this advance by sending a squadron in the same direction.

The arrival of a transatlantic vessel for the Great Eastern, at Liverpool, on the present occasion is known. The Directors, at a meeting held on the 1st Oct., definitely decided upon that course. The Atlantic cable is again the subject of investigation. A scientific commission sent to examine the Valencia terminus, had expressed itself as hopeful of recovering the useless wire, and as favorable to submerging a new and stronger one.

The preparations of Spain for the invasion of Morocco, which had been interrupted by negotiations, have been resumed, and the war finally re-commenced.

From China—The French Government, having been informed of the circumstances of Touzou, the sickness and demoralization of the troops rendering further occupation impracticable.

Commodore WADDELL seems to have experienced a singular sense of responsibility to statements of the newspaper Press. He has made complaint against the editor of the Times, and gaged his arrangements on change of having libeled him in the publication, on the 18th October, of what were believed to be facts concerning the sending of arms and munitions of war on board the steamer Philadelphia, and the presumed intention of Commodore Wadell to turn the Transvaal across Mozambique by force, if necessary. We have certainly made no statement on this subject for which we did not suppose we had perfectly reliable authority;—and we shall be quite willing to submit to the public, either on a trial or in any other way that may suit Commodore WADDELL the evidence on which we relied.

The steamer Champion, sunk on Wednesday last in the Sound, by collision, was yesterday reported to have been raised, and to be on her way to the China port of Foochow. The body of JACKSON, the sailor who was killed by the explosion in the steamer, has been recovered and a Coroner's inquest is to be held. That steamer had not been seen since.

Some extracts from the New-York Tribune, on the subject of the trials of the men charged with the murder of JACKSON, the sailor, who was killed by the explosion in the steamer, have been recovered and a Coroner's inquest is to be held. That steamer had not been seen since.

Hundreds of both branches, as well as the Republicans and Americans, were busy last evening in ratifying the numerous candidates whom they advanced for Senators or Assemblymen. In New-York, Ninth, Eleventh and Twenty-second districts, the Republicans had enthusiastic gathering, and the names of the new candidates were received an address before one of these assemblies.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Police, the amended rules and regulations for the government of the force were reported, and ordered to be engrossed for printing. Several realizations of Police-men were accepted, and a special meeting was called for Monday to make arrangements for the examination, to take place on the ensuing day.

The foreign news, quoting Consular lower, somewhat depressed the Stock Exchange, yesterday, after the close of dealing at the early hour. An additional premium of 100 per cent. was charged on foreign stocks, and 100 per cent. on our own. The Green Queen for Hay, Hides, Horse Meats, Tallow, Linseed Oil, were taken at 100 per cent. and were firm. Coffee, Fish, Butter, Wine, &c. were quoted for Hay, Hides, Horse Meats, Tallow, Linseed Oil, were moderately dear in. The freight charges were limited.

Fauchon.—The Evening Post waives his opinion on the position and fate of John Brown. Now is one of his last.

UNARMED.—Brown's friends, as well as his enemies, are for a "surprised judgment." Our artist committee, however, are for a trial.

The matter should at once be the subject of Federal legislation. It would even be fair to

The State Election.

The election for State Officers is close at hand. Among the mass of the people it excites less than ordinary concern, for the issues directly involved, are of less than ordinary importance. No State interest is likely to be very seriously affected by the result. The Canals are reasonably certain to be completed, whatever party may achieve success—and this is the only local question which has been brought prominently into the canvas. There is a sharp struggle pending in the State between the Canals and the Railroads, but it does not depend upon either of the political parties for its decision. Each of these great interests has its special champion in both the political parties, and will appeal to other than political motives for success.

Active politicians on all sides have taken a warm interest in the pending election because of its bearing upon the Presidential contest of next year. Each party is anxious to demonstrate its ability to carry New-York—for aside from its intrinsic importance such a result would give its delegates great weight in the Nominating Conventions and have a decided effect upon the selection of a candidate. A Republican victory would greatly strengthen Gov. Seward as a candidate for the Republican nomination, especially in view of the vigorous and determined assault that has been made upon him in connection with the movement at Harper's Ferry. There has been a general effort of the Democratic Press, and of the Democratic leaders, to fasten the responsibility of that outbreak upon him, and leading members of the Cabinet, as well as prominent orators of the party, have given their utmost aid to this endeavor. The Democrats count with great confidence, since this outbreak, upon their ability to carry the State. If they do, they will damage Mr. Seward's prospects of a nomination, and will probably constrain the leaders of the Republican party to select some man as their candidate less exposed to vehement and destructive assault. Whether, in this particular, the Democrats will do themselves a service, is open to considerable doubt. We have supposed, from the general tenor of their discussions, that they would greatly prefer Gov. Seward as an opponent over any other man. They have at all events affected to believe that he could be much more easily beaten, in a Presidential contest, than any other probable candidate of the Opposition. Their zealous endeavors, however, to prevent his nomination by defeating him in the pending State election, throw some little doubt upon the sincerity of these professions.

The Harper's Ferry affair will seriously affect the vote in this City, and, perhaps, in the river counties, where public sentiment is peculiarly sensitive concerning the South, and where voters are more in the habit of being operated upon by veiled and striking appeals of this sort by calm reflection on the issues really involved. In the interior of the State it is not likely to have any considerable influence. Panics of this sort take less hold upon the public mind than here, and the strength of the Union is more highly and more justly appreciated. We think it not at all unlikely that the vehement efforts made by the Democrats to fasten the responsibility of this affair upon the Republican leaders, may, in many portions of the State, a decided reaction, and largely increase the Republican vote.

The Democrats will have an immense majority in this City, larger, we have no doubt, than ever before, partly from the causes we have named, and partly from the operation of the Registry law as it has been administered. The Supervisor, by one of the most flagrant breaches of trust ever practiced by any responsible body of public men, put the execution of this law into the hands of the most reckless and desperate members of the Democratic Party. The result is that one hundred thousand names have been enrolled as of men entitled to vote. The highest number of votes ever cast in this City was in 1857, and the aggregate was then short of 88,000. It is absurd to suppose that these registered names are all those of genuine voters. Not less than 20,000 spurious names, we are satisfied, have been inserted, and illegal votes in the different districts will be polled to answer to them.

We should not be at all surprised if the Democratic majority in this City were to reach 25,000. If so, it will be a very difficult matter for the Republicans in the rest of the State to overcome it. The Utica mixed ticket will probably poll 15,000 or 20,000, and may possibly be elected. Practically, we do not see that any very special harm would result even in that contingency.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

It really seems to be impossible for one political or sectional party in this country to perpetrate any blunder so gross, or to assume any position so extreme, that it shall not be immediately balanced by a like imprudence or insensibility on the part of its antagonist and rival.

To whatever cause the evil may be traced, whether to some mysterious deterioration in the national calibre, or to the long-growing disgust of the best and ablest men among us with politics and political life, it cannot be denied by any impartial observer of our public affairs, that precisely in proportion to the increasing importance of the Nation, and the growing significance of the issues on which the political conflicts of the country must be fought, has the standard of our political machinery been gradually lowered, and the tone of our political documents and harangues deteriorated into wilder excesses of vehemence, extravagance, injustice and rant. It is true, in human nature, that this process should go on forever without bringing us to the brink of some great national catastrophe. If the American people are to be slowly but surely divided into two great camps, inflamed against each other by reciprocal slander and abuse, and urged to the polls no longer by the healthy excitements of opinion or the disappointment of hopes which ought never to have been raised, and finally a year longer of delay and outlay. Two months' postponement of the first trial trip, and a little greater care and co-operation in administering the dual touches, would have saved the directors, designers, builders and captain a good deal of trouble and mortification.

It is better, however, to stop short now than to risk a voyage across the Atlantic without a certainty of success. Another winter's detention is not half so great a calamity as a slow passage to Portland or a break-down half way across the ocean. The public faith in the success of the experiment will, on the whole, not be greatly shaken as long as the ship has not been submitted to the test of a transatlantic trip. Until she has failed to pass creditably through this ordeal, the large charity which her size and beauty and strength, and many other excellencies have called forth, will kindly cover her shortcomings made in the Channel. Besides, she will probably clear as much during the winter by exhibiting herself to the

other powers. This will be a good opportunity for a draft of her pretensions in somewhat infra digression, to be sure, but like many other wise people, she must pay the penalty of being in advance of the age, and endure a little buffeting from "outrageous fortune" at the outset of her career.

gives a knowledge of the most notorious who above all strive to drive the name English stock, and disfigure our military and naval systems;

for in the career of an interloper and mischievous Administration, there are hourly arising when the subordinate, bent upon the manufacture of political capital.

Another greyhound may be raised, another Sen. Jean appropriated; and it is even possible, some attempt may be made for the protection of American citizens in Mexico and elsewhere, in which private interests may call upon the sailor or soldier for compensation. Play the responsibility where it belongs. To hold a person answerable for offenses in which he is only the mechanical and unresponsible agent, is justice worthy of a Bengal Shik.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.—The Baltimore journals are endeavoring to fasten upon the parties other than those they respectively represent the disgraceful responsibility for the scenes of violence and of bloodshed which marked the late election in that city. The Reformers charge it upon the Americans, and the latter retort the accusation.

One fact in this connection is clear: the Reformers organized for the avowed purpose of preventing such scenes, and called upon the Mayor, the Sheriff, and other authorities so to

strengthen the police force, and secure the appointment of such election judges, as would

render violence impossible and give every citizen free access to the polls.

The Mayor, the Sheriff, and other authorities so to

act as to make public what Col. Forney has

told him, as both law and common justice require

to hold every man, innocent of crime until his guilt has been clearly, or at all events plausibly, proved. We cannot agree with the Journal in thinking that Mr. Seward, so far as yet appears, is at all responsible for the crime at Harper's Ferry. We have seen no particle of evidence that he ever saw the leader and prime mover of that invasion; that he was ever asked to take part in such a movement, to contribute money or advice to it, or to give it the sanction either of his open or of his silent approbation. From no testimony yet given to the public, and upon no ground of public or private rumor, have we any reason for believing that Mr. Seward had the faintest suspicion that Brown or anybody else intended to invade Virginia or any other Southern State for the emancipation of her slaves, until the 5th of March, 1860, when Brown was actually in Virginia with his arms and allies, and was expected every day to put his project into execution. Down to that day we presume the Journal of Commerce will acquit Senator Seward of any responsibility for Brown's proceedings.

At that time Col. Forney told him of the plot

not to enlist his aid, but his opposition. How

much he told him he has not yet seen fit to

inform the public; but the Journal says it

has "learned from his own lips" that he told him all. Since the Journal thus sets the preced-

ent of making public what Col. Forney has

hitherto retained for private ears, we presume

it will hold us excused for imitating its example.

We have little doubt then, that, upon

proper inquiry, the Journal can "learn from

his own lips" as to what he said to Col. Forney.

Dr. BALLET and Senator Wilson, when

this plot was revealed to them, denounced

it as a frantic and criminal, and insisted

that it must be stopped. According to the pub-

lished letter of Col. Forney, it was stopped—by

the interposition of these very men, prompted

and aided by himself. The Journal asks,

"What did Seward do—what steps did he take to stop it?" That, we do not know—nor does Col. Forney. All we can say about that is, that whatever he did proved effectual. How much he told him he has not yet seen fit to

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INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS,
TEACHER OF MUSICAL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West Street, near Broadway,
New York. For incorporation information see "PRIVATE
CLASSES" meet three times a week. This Class offers
peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left
school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of
HISTORY, LITERATURES, LANGUAGES and MUSIC.
The course will be varied, and the most distinguished
advice received. Address, Mrs. Williams, No. 26 West Street.

A young man will be provided for pupils residing at a
distance. *WILLIAMS' EDUCATION.*

E. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE IN-
STITUTION, at Haverstraw-on-the-Hudson, will commence

November 11.

For minutes or circulars containing full particulars
address, R. E. & C. W. MANSFIELD, Principals.

WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENT-
LEMEN,

No. 15 West 14th-Street, near Broadway.

This school, now in its second year, is open to its
friends and relatives, to be had at the school.

WILLIAM A. NICHOLS, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 15 West 14th-Street, near Broadway.

G. M. HALLACK, Principal.

WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS will commence on
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PROFOUND CHAOS—**St. PAUL'S HOME FOR THE POOR.**—In consequence with the announcement previously made in this paper, the Home for the Poor is now located at No. 577 Fourth-street. The object of this House is to furnish meals and lodgings to the paupered inmates, wives of this nation of the year in our streets, and women with their unfortunate solicitudes. All persons applying with their wife or children to the Home will be received with great courtesy. The Home is now located here. Winter difficulties have been removed by the addition of large and comfortable rooms. Nearly 7,000 meals and lodgings were supplied, and a large proportion of the applicants were put in the way of permanent employment, and in making a new career upon the community. It is estimated that \$10,000 was given to the funds of the poor by the efforts of the suffering poor. The giving of money indiscriminately frequently results in some harm. It is hoped, accordingly, that the kindly reader will be induced to give every consideration to this large and valuable cause.

Tickets for Music and Books.—In packages of twenty-five for \$1.00 may be had application to Mr. ALFRED WOOD, 107 Hudson-street, between Broadway and Vesey-street, which is open every day from 10 to 2.

MISERABLE REQUESTS TO HOSPITALITY HOUSE.—The will of SAMUEL COOKAN has been offered for Probate in the Surrogate's Office. Mr. COOKAN, who was President of this City, left his country mansion at Tuxedo and \$10,000 to his wife, and distributed \$100 among his other relatives. He then made the following melancholy bequest: "To the American Bible Society, \$10,000; to the Old School Presbyterian Church of America, \$10,000; to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Free Church of Scotland, \$10,000; to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Free Church of Scotland, \$10,000; to the trustees appointed, and the testator directs that the money be given to the Free Church of Scotland. He made no provision for his wife, and directed that the sum of \$100 be given to the Rev. Mr. MILLAN of Kirkcaldy to build three hospitable libraries, that some of the funds may be left undispensed at the time of their death."

OUR BREWERY THANKSGIVING.—The ladies of the Old Brewery Five Points Mission beg leave to call for the attention of their friends to the approaching Thanksgiving, and to ask their aid in endeavoring to make it a happy season to those who look to the Mission, not only for salvation, but for food and clothing also. Numerous children are to be provided for through the winter, and, in many instances, the parents are likewise to be assisted. We shall, however, earnestly request those who have hitherto aided us, to continue their contributions of food, money, or clothing, which will be most gratefully received. The sums will not bear their own Thanksgiving, but there have thus far been collected \$100. We shall be glad to receive contributions of every kind may be directed to Rev. T. E. BAILEY, or Rev. N. M. A. Five Points Old Brewery.

CONSCIOUS INGURGATION.—**CHARLES MOGWAN.**—was recovered on the 1st inst., at the offices of Grand and Charles-streets, by Dr. J. C. D. He was admitted into the Hospital yesterday morning.

CHARLES MOGWAN.—was born an invalid at Liverpool, a child of 4 years of age, reading in High-school, was buried to death from her clothes hanging in contact with a stove. ELIZABETH JANE WATSON, a girl of 6 years, met with similar fatal accident at No. 26 Greenwich-street. JOHN O'NEAL of No. 10 Greenwich-street, died yesterday afternoon in his bed, having suffered from a paroxysm of pain.

THE CLARIFYING AND GROWING EMERGER.—**Mrs. ELIZABETH CARPENTER,** of 107 Clinton-street, wife of John Carpenter, who is held on a charge of shooting her son, was in an agony at a porter house in Broadway-street; has made a complaint against Carpenter, and he is to stand trial for assault and battery.

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CHANGES OF SYSTEMS FOR HAVANA.—The Havana has been chartered by the Mexican Government to take the place of the Quaker City until the repairs to that steamer shall be completed. She will, accordingly, leave New York on her first trip to Havana on the 10th instant, in command of Capt. R. W. DAVIS, and will remain in port until the 20th instant, when she will proceed to Havana.

THE INEXPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.—Rev. Dr. CHASE, having returned from his Western tour, will present in the Church of the Puritans on Sunday evening, on the subject, "Principle above Expediency." Whether the topic will be commented on in any way go to the Virginia insurrection, those will know what to do to it discussed.

CHIEFQUES OF THE LATE SENATOR BRODIE.—At a meeting of the Engineers and Foremen of the Fire Department, held on Thursday evening, it was determined to postpone the funerals of Brodies and Mr. HENRY DALE, until the 12th instant.

MISSIONARY MINISTER.—WILLIAM INGERSOLL.—Gave a brick through a pane of glass valued at \$200, in the window of the billiard saloon of W. M. LANSBURG, in Broadway. He was held to answer in \$1,000 bail.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Union Temperance Society held a public meeting at No. 107 Bowery, Mr. GAMBLE, a reformer drunkard, Father HAMILTON and Mr. R. H. HAWES, made addresses.

Police Commissioners.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, the President, Mr. STELLMAN, in the Chair, the amended Rules and Regulations for the government of the force were reported complete. They were ordered to be engrossed under the direction of the President and Chief Clerk, and to be printed. The following regulations were accepted:

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